### EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian with Five Days Later News.

Strictures on Queen Victoria's Continued Retirement.

A New Atlantic Cable Contracted For.

The Old One Given Up by the Insurance Companies.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

FIVE TWENTIES 68 1-2 a 69.

General Sir George Brown, of Crimean fame, and

Queen Victoria inaugurated the Prince Albert statue at Coburg on the 26th ult.

the steamer Glasgow had taken place at Liverpool. The

sion, in the name of the French government, of a valua-ble guano island in the Pacific, in about latitude 8 13 th, and longitude 54 59 West from Paris.

The West India mail steamer Seine had arrived at Southampton. Among her passengers was Mr. Benjamin, ex-rebel Secretary of State. The Seine took fire when about fifty miles out from St. Thomas, and put back with all speed. After considerable difficulty the fire was subdued and the ship proceeded on her course. She had nearly

nauguration of Prince Albert's statue at Coburg, again urges that the Queen should emerge from seclusion and perform the duties expected of her. The London Star ures the Times for its pompous lecture to the Queen, ribes it as a reminder that court tradesmen are craving orders, and that the Queen's first duty is to the anatient fashion of Belgravia.

The weather was favorable to harvest prospects. Though still unsettled not sufficiently so to interfere with securing

clads and four others, was being feted at Portsmouth The entertalaments were going off very satisfactorily.

The steamships City of Boston and Kangaroo, from New York, arrived out on the 28th The steamship D The steamship Damascus, from Quebec, arrived out on

The steamship Himalaya passed Father Point at ten

The Transatiantic Cable.
The Atlantic Telegraph Company having issued formal notice that they will not attempt to recover table this year, the underwriters consider this equient to a total loss, and have settled insurances on the contract of the contract The Atlantic Telegraph Company have ordered the

Rebel Atrocities to Union Prisoners.

China.

The Emperor had advanced to St. Gabriel. The whole province of the Rio Grande had rises in his support. All the national guard of the empire were called out for active service. Coffee, 78400 a 78500; stock, 90,000 bags.

Commercial Intelligence. LONDON MONEY MARKET—SEPT. 1. The funds were very quiet, but consols slightly higher, secounts, demand light; best bills, 3% a 3%. Consols for money 89% a 89%.

Consols for money 89% a 80%.

AMERICAN SECRIFIES.

Illinois Central shares, 79; Erie shares, 53 a 58%; Five-twenties 68% a 58.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 208,000 sterling.

Satterthwaite's circular reports a fair amount of business in American securities. Up to the arrival of the Asia the market was steady, but on her report of lower prices and higher exchange from New York prices gave tway a half per cent. No farther shupments of stock have been announced. A new demand from the continent was setting in, and the market rullied, and closes stong at the improvement.

LONDON CORN MARKET—SEPT. 1. rheat trade was quiet at Monday's price were firm and fully as dear.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—REPT. 1.
Sugar—A fair business at firm rates. Coffee was qui and unchanged. Teau—Several parcels green selling firm rates. Rice—Not many sellers at previous rat Tallow—Now P. Y. C., 45s. 3d a 45s. 6d. on the spot. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—AUGUST 31.

1. The market is buoyant and has advanced %d. a %d out closing quieter. The sales for four days foot us \$7,00,0 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators as expected.

LIVER-POOL COTTON MARKET—SEPT. 1. market has been buoyant with an advan

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—AUGUST 31.
The market is steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., and
Wakefield, Nash & Co. report:—Flour quiet and steady
Wheat quiet but closing firmer. Corn easier at 30s. 6d.

Liverpeot, Sept. 1, 1885.

The market is quiet and steady. Wheat flat; all qualies have declined a trifle.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—AUGUST 31.
Ashes—Sules small. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Ricr Rosin dull. Spirits turpentine nominal. Petrum firm at 2s. 8d. for refined.

## TEXAS.

Preclamation of Governor Hamilton—
Regulations for Taking the Oath of
Amzesty Preparatory to Electing Delegates to the State Convention.

Executive Office, Austra, Angust 19, 1885.

Whereas by the preclamation of the President of the
United States of the 17th of June, 1885, "for the purpose
of enabling the loyal people of Toxas to organize a State
government," &c., it is made my duty as Provisional
Governor of said State, "at the earliest practical period, to
prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary
and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said
State who are loyal to the United States, and no others;"
and whereas't is further provided in said proclamation
that "no person shall be qualified as an elector or eligible
as a member of such convention unless he shall have
previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty,
as set forth in the President's proclamation of 29th of
May, A. D. 1865;" and whereas it has been made known
to me that many persons have taken said oath of amnesty whose subsequent conduct and declarations contradict the idea that they took said oath with the intent in
good faith to observe the same:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of providing the

dict the idea that they took said eath with the intent in good faith to observe the same:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of providing the means whereby the people of the State who desire to take said eath of amnesty, and who are entitled to the benefits thereof under the said proclamation of the President of the 29th of May, A. D., 1885, may be enabled to do so with the least delay and inconvenience; and for the purpose of ascertaining who are the people "loyal to the United States," upon whom expressly, "and none others," is conferred the power to elect delegates to a convention hereafter to be assembled, I, Andrew J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, do prescribe and proclaim the following "rules and regulations," viz:—

liton, Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, do prescribe and proclaim the following "rules and regulations," viz:—

First.—The chief justices of the several counties in the State are charged, exofficio, with the duty of administering the oath of amnesty to the residents and citizens of their respective counties; and for the purpose of administering said oath, and at the same time making a register of the names of loyal citizens who shall be entitled to vote in the election of delegates to a convention, and a like register of the names of those persons who may take the said oath of amnesty as a preliminary step to an application to the President of the United States for special pardon, I hereby order that the chief justices, in their respective counties, and the clerk of the county court, and the clerk of the district court for the county, shall constitute a board for the administration of the said oath of amnesty and the making of the said registers. The chief justice and either of the clerks above mentioned shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business hereby committed to them.

Second—The chief justices shall provide for the use of the board a suitable blank book, in which a separate register shall be kept of the names of loyal citizens who shall be entitled to vote in the election of delegates to a convention, and another register of the names of those who take the oath of amnesty for the purpose of applying to the President of the United States for a special pardon.

There—The chief justices shall also provide, for the

sum shall be paid to the chief justice, and the remainder half equally divided between the other members of the board.

Eighth—For the certificate provided for in the fifth clause of these instructions the board shall be entitled, to charge the additional sum of fifty cents in specie or in the paper money of the United States, to be equally divided among the members of the board.

Ninth—All persons who have heretofore taken the oath of amnesty before officers of the United States army, or any other person authorized to administer said oath, and who desire to be registered as voters in the counties of their residence, shall present to the Board of Registration hereinbefore constituted the evidence that they have taken the said oath of amnessy, and that they are entitled to be registered as voters; whereupon it shall be the duty of the board to place the names of such persons on the register of voters, and to give to the party interested a certificate of the fact, signed by the chief justice and attested by the clerk of the county court; for which registry and certificate the party interested shall pay the sum of fifty cents, in specie or in the paper money of the United States, to be divided equally amongst the members of the board.

Tenth—The blank books and printed forms necessary to be used in carrying into effect the foregoing instructions will be a charge upon the counties, to be paid out of the county treasuries.

The officers herein named are enjoined to be careful and punctual in the discharge of the duties committed to them; and the people are respectfully invited to go forward with alacrity and take the steps necessary to entitle them to aid in the restoration of regular constitutional government to the State with as little delay as may consist with the general good.

A. J. HAMILTON, Provisional Governor.

James H. Bell, Secretary of State.

News from Nashville.
THE NEW RPISCOPAL RISMOP OF TENNESSEE—OUTBAGE BY RETURNED REBEL SOLDIERS. NASHVILLE, Sept. 9, 1865.

The Rev. Charles L. Quintard, just elected bishop this diocese by the Episcopal Convention, for four years the chaplain of the Rock City Guards and afterwards of a rebel regiment from this city. He was unanimously elected on the first ballot.

Some returned robel soldiers on Wednesday night burned the freedmen's school at Decherd, Tenn. Mr. Schulz, the teacher, was obliged to fly for his life. General Johason, commanding the middle district of Tennessee, hus taken prompt measures to suppress these and other lawless acts.

# Ferry Boat Burned.

ALBANY, Sept. 10, 1865. ARRAY, Sopt. 10, 1865.

The steam ferry boat Thomas P. Olcott, owned by the Western Raliroad Company, and plying between this city and East Albany, accidentally caught fire while lying at her dock here, about nine o'clock this evening, and her upper works, deck, bc., were destroyed. The engine and machinery must be badly damaged. The Hudson River Raliroad boat, lying alongside. was run out and thus concerd destruction.

# THE RAILWAY PRINCES.

Banquet at Meadville, Pa., in Honor of the European Capitalists.

Prominent Railroad Men of the Two Continents Around the Board.

Celebration of the Completion of the Atlantic and Great Western Line.

FEASTING, MUSIC, WIT AND ORATORY

Speeches by Sir Morton Peto and Messrs. Reynolds, Cossham, Sillo and Others.

Moneyed Interests to Preserve Peace Between America and England.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Sept. 10, 1865. THE BANQUET AT THE M'HENRY HOUSE. tastefully arranged for the grand banquet which was ten-dered Sir Morton Peto and his friends last evening. The

ing a large portrait of Mr. McHenry. The party sat down at nine o'clock to a substantial dinner, the discussion appetites of the guests after their journey through the room to the dining apartment, and interspersed the cere

loudly applauded, demonstrative of the harmony and bon Aommie which characterized the gathering.

The chair was occupied by Mr. L. Hommedien, the President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, upon whose right was seated the distinguished guest of he occasion, Sir Morton Peto.

THE WELCOMING SPEECH. Mr. REYNOLDS, the former President of the road, rose and welcomed the party in a pertinent address. They were there, he said, to testify as to what was thought of the great enterprise which had been accomplished through the instrumentality of their guests then present. It was a matter of the greatest gratification to welcome them, not only for the material but the moral and which they had given—moral because of the trust and confidence which they had manifested in American affairs; and whatever trouble politicans might endeavor to bring about, it was now an established and recognized fact that among the wealthy and enlightened on both sides of the Atlantic there was a community of interest and feeling which would ever be preservative of peace.

propose the health of Sir. Morton Peto, Mr. Cosshain and our European guests.

SPECCH OF SIR S. MORTON PETO.

Sir Morron Pero, in responding, said:—

Mr. L'Hommedieu and gentlemen—I return for myself and friends our hearty thanks for the handsome inanner in which our names were introduced and referred to by this assembly. You, Mr. Reynolds, have said that there is a debt of gratitude due to me. Allow me to say that you are for once mistaken. The person to whom you owe all thanks and all gratitude is Mr. James McHenry (loud cheers) and his engineer, Mr. Kinnaird floud cheers.) You have said, sir, it was a matter of astonishment that at the time of the great condict in this country Europeans should have come forward, and by material aid in the construction of a large public work, have shown confidence in your country and its institutions. It is only a repetition, sir, of the graceful expression of opinion by your President last night, when he said that all that was required was a better understanding between the countries. The fact is that Mr. McHenry, though an American, has lived a long time in England, and has obtained the kind regards and confidence of a large circle of capitalists. Mr. McHenry brought this enterprise before his friends, explained fully its position and its prospects, and the result was their placing in his hands the necessary capital, which has resulted in the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Thus, sir, it is, as I have shown you, that to Mr. McHenry, and not to myself, is there any gratitude due. (Loud cheers.) There is another gentleman to whom you are all especially indebted—the able engineer of the undertaking—Mr. Kinnaird. (Loud cheers.) I need not do more than restored from the effect of the severe thander storm; but such has been the energy deprivance between a man of ordinary ability and one of extraordinary energy—where the one man spells the word "difficulty" and the other spells the word "difficulty" and the other spells the word "difficulty" and the other s

America—may they be united in the bonds of friendship and in the cause of liberty and of progress," con-

and in the cause of liberty and of progress," continued:—

I deeply regret the absence of the Honorable A. Kinnaird, who should have responded to this tosat. He, however, has gone to Washington to pay his respects to the President of the United States, and joins our party again at Cincincati. I cannot, however, refuse to respond to a sentiment so fully in accordance with every sentiment of my heart and vibrating with every feeling I possess. (Loud cheers, There is nothing so much to be deplored, nothing so much to be avoided, as the slightest alienation between the two peoples; but, sir, the frank, manly and out spoken manner in which you did us the honor last night to speak on this subject, induces me also to speak without the slightest reserve. The policy of the government of England has been a policy of non-intervention and of strict neutrality, and America is too powerful, too great, too just and too independent to ask more than non-interference in her domestic concerns, and I beg to say distinctly that such was the policy of Lord Palmerston's administration throughout the whole of the great struggle through which you have passed and which now happily has terminated, and I may add also my belief that there can no cause arise in which matual differences may not be settled by calm explanation and friendly negotiation. (Loud cheers,) You have expended treasure and blood in support of the great principles of human freedom, and I believe that, deeply as we may deplore the blood which has flowed, the result of the struggle will be to cement a bond of union which no future time will ever sever. (Lough cheers.) The world says you have accumulated a mighty debt. Well, the figures do look large; but it may be some consolation to know that your debt is not so large as ours, the figures being as eight hundred million pounds sterling to six hundred million pounds sterling. The

extent of your territory, and such its rapid development, and such, I believe, the self-reliant attitude of your people, that no difficulty will arise in your meeting the annual charge. Our own progress as a nation was shown to be so great in a recent speech by Mr. Gladstone since the adoption by us of a free trade policy that, by the showing of the people themselves in their income tax and property returns, the increase in ten yoars has exceeded the total value of our entire national debt. Let me adopt familiar explanation:—Suppose each American spent on his dinner one shilling a day for a year, your people would consume as much as the entire national debt you have incurred. (Laughter.) Look at the rallway whose completion we, are here celebrating. Why, it has cost one sixticth of your entire national debt, and yet it has been subscribed mainly by foreign capitalists during the period of your struggle, and the receipts show it to be a highly remunerative investment. Again, let me refer to another fact; We pay in London on cab hire and omnibus hire yearly, in that single city, as much as the income and property tax of our entire kingdom; and when I look to the enormous development and rapid increase of the population and wealth of your country—when I look, for instance, at the oil districts over which I have passed to-day, where I saw evidences of unexampled wealth and prosperity on every side, and where I saw in one place where on the last of June last not a single shantly had been erected, at the present time, on this 9th of September, four hundred houses finished and inhabited, two churches bailt, six banks established, two telegraph stations and the excession of the Atlantic and Great Western Rallway, began only four months singe, within a month of its completion—I say, sir, when I see such facts as these, there is nothing in your debt which need create anxiety or make you feel you have incurred responsibility which you cannot honorably meet. I say, sir, though we cannot too much deplore in your future. You

cheering.)

REMARKS OF MR. HANDEL COSSHAM.

Mr. Cossham, in responding to the compliment to his name, deprecated the flattering praises which Mr. Reynolds had bestowed upon him and his conduct as regarded the American question. No praise was due to him in particular. It was a question in which all were interested, and he was but interested with the rest of the world in the great cause. He believed that there was no time when the meetings of Englishmen were not in tavor of the Union and the government of the United States. If any hestation was manifested in advocacy of the cause it was through a doubt that the federal government was not sincere in its war for the preservation of human liberty. A few there were who opposed, but the heart of England was with the government; and further, he would state that the reform party would have been placed in power before this time had it not been through a wish not to embarrass the government by the changed relations ensuing, and therefore injure the people of the United States. He united with Sir Morton in thinking that the more they knew the better they would like each other. He was made aware by this visit of the vast resources of the country, and, in conclusion, he hoped that the two flags would ever blend together as gracefully as they do tonight, and that peace would always exist between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. REMARKS OF MR. HANDEL COSSHAM.

Three enthusiastic cheers greeted Mr. Cossham at the termination of his remarks, and the band joined in the

tousts of the evening, and first gave "Queen Victoria and the royal family," which was drunk standing, the band playing, the entire assemblage joining in the anthem,

playing, the entire assemblage joining in the anthem, "God save the Queen," with most impressive effect.

REMARKS OF MR. LEON SILLO.

The next tosat, "Her Majesty the Queen of Spain," was responded to by Mr. Sillo. He returned thanks for her Majesty the Queen Mother of Spain, and her husband, the Duke of Riansares—names he could never pronounce without the greatest respect and emotion. In their name, and particularly for the Duke of Riansares, he expressed the most heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. He would also express their wishes for the success personally of Mr. James McHenry, whom it would always be their delight to assure of their sympathy and confidence. The speaker expressed his individual sympathy for this country, to which he was now allied by the ties of a marriage in his family and by friendship with the principal promoter of the present great enterprise, which had been so successfully accomplished through the honesty, intelligence and activity of one whose motto had ever been "Time, faith, energy," a motto significant to every one in that assembly—the motto of James McHenry. The meaker also reserved his thanks to Mr. Roynolds for the flattering magnion made of also same, and to him and to Mr. Kinnaurd presented the kind remembrances of their meeting at Paris. In the financial view of our affairs, the national debt was a mere bagatolic. In conclusion, he expressed the regrets of many prominent Europeans at their inability to be present, particularly Salamanca himself.

The third tosst, "The President of the United States," was announced and received with three cheers, and an extra one—the band playing the "Star Spangled Baner."

Mr. L'Hommsdik, at the conclusion of the air, begged

ner."
Mr. L'Hommedie, at the conclusion of the air, begged leave to mention the coincidence that it originated from the seige of Fort McHenry, a name so esteemed by them.

Mr. L'Homemoure, at the conclusion of the air, begred leave to mention the coincidence that it originated from the seige of Fort McHenry, a name so esteemed by them. REMARKS OF HON. J. ROBERT WALKER.

Hon. Robert J. Walkers, the respondent, regretted his inability to do justice to the toast to the honored Chief Magistrate of the United States. He had been so long confined to figures of finance that, he had almost forgotten the figures of rhetoric. Still, such a toast could never fail to inspire the deepest enthusiasm in the heart of every loyal American. He was emphatically the President. He had been chosen by the votes of the people-gland placed in the highest position in the civilized world. While enthusiasm would always be excited by such a toast, there were circumstances connected with its subject which evoked the deepest emotion. That President was a son of toil, a child of labor, who rose from the humblest walk of life, without money, rank or patronage, to the highest office in the United States. His progress had not been sudden, but by succeeding gradual steps. He (the speaker) had known him. From his first entrance into public life. He was the son of the Stinny South, born in one of the seeding States, raised and nurtured in another (in Tennessee), under Andrew Jackson, whose motto and teaching were: "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." Although elected by what was known as the Union party, he had been previously of the democratic party, but in the crisis of his country he tore assunder all party ties. The speaker next recalled the advancement of President Johnson to his present position, an allusion to his lamented predecessor calling forth appropriate demonstration of respect for his memory. The transition from the administration of one President for that of another, without confusion or anarchy, was evidence of the soundness and excellance of the Federal Constitution. In view of the wood of the summer of liberty. In conclusion, he hoped for even more cordial union of the two great countries,

time and sinish it as follows:—"Honor to whom honor is due."

REMARKS OF MR. T. W. KINNAIRD.

Mr. KINNAIRD returned thanks with characteristic modesty. No man, he said, could have accomplished what he had undertaken without an energetic staff of assistants, and he would direct their gratitude to Mr. John Rose, Mr. Pullman and Mr. Lee, who had so zealously isbored with him. The completion of the great work was a great satisfaction to him. Few men had greater powers delegated to them than he had. He was aware of the great responsibility which attached to him, and he was proud of the success of the enterprise. He denied that Englishmen were regarded as the friends of the South sectionally, his personal experience was to the contrary. He had met with the kindest wishes for his success. He had had many engagements profusionally, but none which gave him so much satisfaction as the work which they had met to commemorate. He felt at home in this country, and was disposed to remain here.

REMARKS OF MR. JOHN M'HENRY.

reading and military career, to which he appropriate responded. The toast "Our host and hosters" was responded to by Mr. Wann. The ladies found a fitting and gallant champion in Mr Rixon.

The health of Cuptain Judkins, of the royal mail steamship Scotia, being toasted, he returned his thanks. An Atlautic line of railway found an appropriate adjunct in an Atlantic line of steamers. It was a significant fact that Clay was broken for the establishment of this line on the fourth day of July, and no doubt its success was owing to commencing on so auspicious an occasion.

Miscellaneous toasts to various personages and on va-rious subjects succeeded until the adjourment of the party at an early hour this morning.

#### **NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.**

dates for Congress-General Torbert's Movements-Joe Johnston Through Fortress Monroe, &c. OUR FORTRESS MONBOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.
At a meeting in Norfolk last evening L. H. N. Chandler, Esq., was nominated for Congress from the Second Congressional district. There is a strong anxiety on the part of several to represent this district in the next Con-gress, there being thus far four candidates in the field. Mr. Chandler is a lawyer of acknowledged ability. He

Mr. Chandler is a lawyer of acknowledged ability. He was in Norfolk most of the time during the war, and will be remembered as having been elected to Congress during the war, but not allowed to take his seat.

General Torneer.

The new field of command assigned to General Torbert is to be designated the Southeastern District of Virginia. In doing away with the name of sub-district the power and independence, though not the extent of the command, have been enlarged. General Torbert has delayed his departure North a week beyond his expected time. He now anticipates leaving on Monday, and will be absent thirty days, during which time General Warren will command the district.

General Joe Johnston passed through this place to-day.

The Press Despatch.

FORTRES MONROR, Sept. 8, 1865.
The amount of telegraphic business being transmitte light, not occupying a quarter to a third of the time inside of usual business hours. It is a matter of surprise that the telegraphic facilities are not extended to the press under the circumstances.

ster, Massachusetts, on the 25th uit, is solved. It was shipped by Lieutenant Robinson, Assistant Quartermasfather, Nathan Childs, who died there a month ago There was a box of tools shipped at the same time, and

the address of the two boxes got changed, thereby sending the corpse to the wrong party, and the tools to the beroaved friends.

Theodore Snyder, lately discharged from the Third Pennsylvania artillery, was arrested last night, charged with theft, and the stolen property recovered.

The steamer A. Winants, Captain Bloodgood, sailed for Grove's Landing to-day with Colonel Howard, who takes command at Williamsburg.

The barge Cetar Hill, loaded with forage, drifted on Hampton Plats last night, and was sunk by coming in contact with an old wreer.

Major John A. Darling, Third Pennsylvania artillery, is honorably discharged from a function artillery, and ordered to report to his company to with California, as Brevet sajor and First Lieutenast Second United States artillery.

The disposition of the French officers to give and take tive for French troops on the Rio Grande. Baron de Bruan had been dismissed for his insultin

No rebel officer had yet been received into the serv

of the empire. Memphis Cotton Market.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE VS. BROOKLYN POST OFFICE. The base ball players of the Brooklyn Post Office hav recently challenged their competitors of the New York Post Office to have a game of ball, to take place to-day, on the Mutual Ground, at half-past two in the afternoon. The postmasters of the respective cities are expected to be present, and the game will prove an exciting one to their friends and the public at large.

MUTUAL VS. EURERA. The second trial of skill between these noted clubs takes place on Thursday next at Hoboken, and it will

BOSTON VS. NEW YORK.

This week will be a gala one among the cricketers of the metropolis, owing to the visit of the Boston Club to play their annual matches with the New York and St George Clubs of this city. The programme includes two first eleven and two second eleven games. The first grand match takes place to-day at Bedford between the grand match takes place to-day at Bedford between the Boston first eleven, composed of Mesers Draper, O'Brien, Hammond, Lathrop, Roddick, Eaton, Ashwell, Sullivan, Lancey, Blanchard and Lamb, and the New York first eleven, composed of Higham, Sharp, Hudson, Crossley, Byron, Marsh, Ratcliffe, Boot, Lister, Dempsey and Miller. This match will occupy Monday and Tuesday, On Wednesday the second eleven-same players—visit Hoboken and play with the St. George club, the St. George eleven including Gibbes, Bainbridge, Kundall, Torrance, Geo. Wright, H. Wright, Gordon, Ratcliffe, Ford, Outerbridge, &c. The week's play will close with a match between the same elevens of the same clubs.

THE DEDICATION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near Seventh avenue, took place yesterday, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a fair congregation was in attendance during the interesting religious ceremonies of the occasion. The dedication ser mon in the morning was preached by the Rev. J. W. Hallman, who took for his text, after reading the ninth Hallman, who took for his text, after reading the ninth chapter of Solomon, the eighth verse of that passage of Scripture—"Whosever is simple let him come hither." The reverend gentleman spoke at considerable length, engaging the strictest attention of the audience during his remarks on the beauties of the House of Wisdom and the teachings of the Almight, who invites all to enter his Mansion House of eternal bliss. Several appropriate hymna were executed in fine style by the choir at various times during the services. A collection was also taken up to aid in the completion of the church, The basement of the building, in which the dedication was held, is the only part as yet completed, and is sixty-five by eighty feet. It will cost four thousand dollars to finish the church, which sum the congregation are laboring hard to realize. Service was held three times in this church yesterday, and the collections amounted to a fair sun. The Rev. J. L. Hodge preached in the afternoon, and Rev. R. J. W. Buckland in the evening.

A Woman Badin Branes,—On Wednesday last Mrs. Esther Werner, who resides in the rear of No. 98 Ridge

Esther Werner, who resides in the rear of No. 98 Ridge wife, who keep a grocery at No. 98 Ridge street, and in the melee she was so badly beaten with sticks and kicked that she is not expected to recover. Last evenkicked that she is not expected to recover. Last evening Coroner Wildey visited the woman, and found he
unable to speak. He was therefore unable to take an
anto mortem declaration. A number of witnesses
were examined, who stated that she had been beaten
by the above parties in the most brutal manner, without
provocation on her part. She has lately arrived in this
country from Germany, and is aged thirty-four years.
The quarrel originated about a child of the injured woman. Soon after the assault Mrs. Metz fled. Yesterday
morning the husband was arregted by officer Abbott, of
the Elevanth precinct, and the Coroner, after hearing the
above teetimapy, committed him to the Tombs to await
the result of the woman's injuries.

Supresses Faral Fall.—About half-past one o'clock
this morning John Bird, a stevedore, fell out of a third

# CANADA.

## THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

Approach of the Great Conflict Between Republicanism and Aristocracv.

"The American Continent Shall be All Republican."

The Hour of Annexation Approaching.

How Easy Mild Coercive Measures Would be.

Annexation. Confederation Valueless to

Canada Will Not Fight Against

No Alternative but Annexation Open Either to Canada or America.

the Province.

# ENGLAND'S SECRET POLICY EXPOSED.

British Gunboats Building on American Waters.

A British War Fleet Bristling on the Lakes.

England's Attempt to Plant a New Nation on American Soil.

Present Weakness of British Power on the Continent.

THE NEW ERA IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The termination of the war of the rebellion commences a new era in the history of the United States. Our govbility have been thoroughly tested, and it has emerged from the trial in the full glory of victory, without having had occasion to avail itself of a tithe of the resources which were at its command. Henceforth the great republic will press onward with an iron will and a giant's strength to the accomplishment of that destiny predicted for it by its statesmen, and upon which the faith and the hearts of its people are fixed.

One of the immediate results of returning pe be the revision of our relations with foreign govern-ments, especially with those that by their policy curing our recent struggle for national existence evinced a de-sire to aid in the overshrow of the republic and the destruction of its institutions. There has never been a moment during the past balf century when the Ameri-

and most comprehensive sense the doc denies to any European Power a foothold on nent. If this fundamental American principle has been held in abeyance it has been from considerations affecting While slavery existed in the States it formed a pol barrier against the extension of our northern b and induced the teleration of British authority The rebellion has exterminated slavery, and has thus done more than this: It has placed practically before the eyes of the American people the evils result-ing from such neighborhood, and has proved to them that the safety of the nation can only be permanently development of republican government upon the Ameri-can continent, and that the people of the United States will not regard the rebellion against their national existence as wholly exterminated, nor the sacrifices they have made as satisfactorily compensated, until

That during our struggle against rebellion we had for our closest neighbor a Power that was at heart desirous n its power, is a fact too well established to be denied. The welcome extended by the provinces to the emissarior of the Davis government, the immunity they enjoyed of warfare against us, alike repugnant to civilization and revolting to humanity, are frosh in the remembrance of all our citizens. But it is not so generally known that in the hands of our Consul General in Canada are at the in the hands of our Consul General in Canada are at the present moment convincing proofs that a series of attacks by marauding parties upon our borders was designed and prepared to follow the discharge of the St. Albans raiders, and that but for the suddendownfall of the Davy government our lake cities would have been given up to plunder and arson, while the perpetrators of the crimes would have

already secured, and among their crews would have been bable that if some of the Southern patriots now on the road to beggary in Canada should attempt to return to the country they plotted to destroy, the proof of their contemplated iniquity may be adduced. SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELLION THE EFFECT OF

The masses of the Canadian people, in their sympathy with the South, unthinkingly followed the cue given them by their British rulers. In their hearts they were strongly opposed to the institution of alavery, which lay at the foundation of the Southern confederacy. Their true sentiments were with the republicans of the North, with whom they naturally affiliate. But every British upstart, every officeholder and employe of the British crown, raised the popular outcry for the rights of the South, and the careless masses, generously predisposed to side with the weaker party, joined in the shout without consideration. To this day the military bands that play in the public garden of Quebec eschew gratify their audience with the strains of "Dixle" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and the rebel tunes are certain

gratification they are selected. THE HOSTILE DESIGNS OF MUROPE. It is a well established fact that neither the gover ment of England nor France anticipated the downfail of the Southern rebellion. They looked for a different termination of the war, and their policy was shaped to meet what they regarded as an inevitable result—the States. Viamed in this light, the camity of those Power